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AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1779.

To the PRINTERS *of the* PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

WHETHER the Britiſh Commiſſioners, or any of them, attempted to corrupt the Repreſentatives of America, is a point ſo intereſting to the cauſe of virtue and liberty, that, as an hiſtorical fact, it cannot be too clearly elucidated and explained. My tenderneſs to a female character ſtruggling with misfortune, led me to paſs over ſome circumſtances of a tranſaction of this nature, wherein Governor Johnſtone was a principal, which are not unworthy of public attention. That tenderneſs has been miſunderſtood. And as the Lady has thought it beſt to announce herſelf to the world, I think it my duty to ſtate the whole tranſaction, with its preceding and ſubſequent circumſtances, leaving my fellow citizens and countrymen to make ſuch reflections, and the future hiſtorian of theſe times to draw ſuch leſſons from it, as may be moſt beneficial to mankind. And tho' I have not thought it neceſſary to take a formal oath before a Magiſtrate, what I am about to ſay is offered to the world upon the ſincerity of a chriſtian, and the honour of a gentleman, and if it ſhall be deemed neceſſary by any public authority, it will have that farther ſanction.

I muſt firſt premiſe, that I have never ſeen Governor Johnſtone in my life. From his ſpeeches in Parliament he appeared to be a friend to America; as ſuch I eſteemed him. When he came to this country as a Commiſſioner, he ſent to me at the camp the letter which has been publiſhed, with ſeveral packets of news-papers, Parliamentary regiſters, &c. and a letter from my brother-in-law Mr. D'Berdt, which ſpoke of the Governor in very advantageous terms. After reading the letter I gave it to General Waſhington, and afterwards to two or three other gentlemen, who returned it to me without any remark. In a few days I wrote an anſwer, which I ſhewed to Robert Morris, Eſq; then in camp, who returned it with a general approbation. I afterwards ſent it to General Waſhington in the ſame manner, aſking his friendly opinion of it, which he gave, by telling me he thought ſome of the complimentary part might be ſpared. Upon which I abridged it, and having ſhewed it to the General he approved it, and I left it at Head Quarters to be forwarded with other letters. Whether this letter ever reached Governor Johnſtone I know not, but I rather believe it failed by ſome accident. It reprobated the idea of giving up independency, expreſſed ſome general ſentiments on the wiſdom and policy Great-Britain would ſhew in agreeing to it, and concluded with a compliment due to his former exertions in favour of this country. Soon after this, I ſent my letter from Johnſtone to the Preſident of Congreſs, and thought no more of him, or of his buſineſs. I came to town the very day the Britiſh troops quitted it, and being on a viſit to General Arnold on Sunday, the 21ſt of June, I received the following letter from Mrs. Ferguſſon.

SIR, *Græme-Park, June* 20, 1778.

"Having occaſion, on particular buſineſs, to go to Lancaſter, I purpoſe ſitting off on Monday morning from this place. It would afford me conſiderable ſatisfaction, could I be favoured with an hour's converſation with you, Sir, previous to my being at Lancaſter. In order to effect this, I purpoſe going near the camp; where, if you will be good enough to meet me, at any place you will name within a mile or two of Valley-Forge, it will vaſtly oblige me. I ſhould have been at Lancaſter laſt week, but being in the city to take leave of my huſband, I was refuſed a paſs on the day I purpoſed leaving the town.

"I encloſe a letter Col. Boudinot had from General Roberdeau, pointing out the neceſſity of being ſoon at Lancaſter; I alſo encloſe a paper Mr. Stockton has wrote relative to Mr. Ferguſſon's proſcription, which I muſt beg the favour of you to conſider, and to give your advice on when we meet. At all events, I ſhould wiſh much to ſee you before I go. If one day would ſuit you better than another, I would poſtpone or forward a day in order to ſee you, though Monday is the time propoſed. The Valley-Forge is about 24 miles from this; ſo that if I ſet off from this in the morning, I ſhall be able to ſee you in the afternoon. Be ſo obliging as to appoint the place, but I would wiſh to avoid paſſing through the camp; but any little cottage or farm houſe would be agreeable to me to ſee you in.

"However it may affect my own private concerns, I cannot avoid ſincerely congratulating you, Sir, on the proſpect of your entering once more your own houſe in the city; where, that you may enjoy every kind of domeſtic peace and comfort is the ſincere wiſh of, Sir,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

To Gen. REED. ELIZABETH FERGUSON.

"P. S. Since writing the above, I hear the camp is moved; therefore, if this ſhould reach you, I beg you will be ſo good as to point out where I ſhall ſee you, as writing will not do."

I enquired of the ſervant where Mrs. Ferguſſon was, and after ſome time wrote a billet, mentioning, that being engaged to dinner, I could not come ſo early as ſhe ſeemed to wiſh, but would certainly wait upon her in the evening, when I left the company I dined with. I accordingly did ſo, and found Mrs. Ferguſſon to appearance waiting for me. We ſat down in a back parlour, and Mrs. Ferguſſon opened the converſation by relating the difficulties and perplexities in which ſhe found herſelf, what advice had been given her reſpecting Mr. Ferguſſon, and what her intentions had been. The particulars I did not recollect when I wrote the firſt account, nor do I now, as nothing was concluded, and it ſeemed to me to be only introductory; or perhaps, the ſubſequent converſation being ſo much more intereſting, the other did not make the expected impreſſion. From this ſubject we imperceptibly ſlid into that of the Britiſh Commiſſioners, their buſineſs and characters, when Mrs. Ferguſſon mentioned Governor Johnſtone's lodging in that very houſe with her; and that ſhe had frequently converſed with him on public affairs—that he was a gentleman of great abilities and addreſs, and had many amiable qualities—that he had ſketched out a plan of ſettlement on the paſſage, which he had permitted her to ſee, and ſhe had made ſome extracts from it, which ſhe would ſhew me on another occaſion. She then added, that he had expreſſed the moſt favourable ſentiments of me, and the part I had acted in this great conteſt. Here I mentioned my having received a letter from him at Valley Forge, and acknowledged his civility in ſending my packets with unbroken ſeals. Mrs. Ferguſſon then went on to ſay, that Governor Johnſtone wiſhed much to have ſeen me, and particularly to engage my intereſt to promote a re-union between the two countries, if conſiſtent with my principles and judgment—and that in ſuch caſe, it could not be deemed unbecoming or improper in government to take a favourable notice of ſuch conduct—and that I might, in this caſe, have 10,000l. ſterling, and any office in the colonies in his Majeſty's gift. Here ſhe made a ſtop, and I gave the anſwer mentioned in my former narrative, which contained the identical words, viz. "That I was not worth purchaſing, but, ſuch as I was, the King of Great-Britain was not rich enough to do it." By this time it was become pretty dark, and no anſwer being made, I roſe to take my leave; and while I was on my feet I expreſſed my concern for her misfortunes, and wiſhes to alleviate them if in my power, and took my leave with a mind very much agitated at this new and unexpected ſcene. Mrs. Ferguſſon having called on me in a very ſolemn manner to declare whether ſhe expreſſed a ſentiment, or with that theſe douceurs ſhould be accepted, I ſhall really be glad if my declaration will ſerve Mrs. Ferguſſon, that ſhe ſaid nothing either approving or diſapproving the propoſition; but I muſt add, in juſtice and truth, that ſhe expreſſed no unfavourable ſentiment of Governor Johnſtone in any part of the converſation.

Juſt after the firſt publication on this ſubject, a perſon of my acquaintance going to New-York, I wrote her a billet, requeſting her to enquire at the office if there were any letters from Mr. D'Berdt to his mother or ſiſter, or myſelf; that if ſhe met with any difficulties to apply to the perſons in power, and even to Governor Johnſtone, to procure them, for as they could only contain family concerns, I did not ſuppoſe they would be ſo brutal as to deprive us of the pleaſure of receiving ſuch letters. Gov. Johnſtone ſoon heard of the enquiries, and called to ſee her, when, having obtained a ſight of the note to her, he inſiſted upon keeping it, tho' ſhe got no letters for me or any of my family. In the courſe of converſation he was very inquiſitive to know the perſon ſuppoſed to have held the converſation with me, and ſpeaking of Mrs. Ferguſſon, he ſaid, that her misfortunes had ſo affected her mind and ſpirits, that he never had thought her capable of a confidential converſation. He admitted there was a lady in this city to whom he had mentioned ſomething of the kind as to me, but it was mere tea-table chat.

It ſhould be remarked, that when I ſaw Mrs. Ferguſſon, and for a conſiderable time after, I had not ſeen Governor Johnſtone's letters to Mr. Morris and Mr. Dana: In the mean time I was deliberating what part I ought to act, whether to ſuppreſs the whole, or make a full diſcloſure to Congreſs. I at length concluded to diſcloſe the tranſaction to Congreſs, but as I poſſeſſed ſentiments of real tenderneſs and compaſſion for Mrs. Ferguſſon, I reſolved to keep her name and that part of the converſation ſecret, reſpecting her taking extracts from Governor Johnſtone's plan, as I ſuppoſed that circumſtance would occaſion a call upon her. I purſued this line ſteadily, and declined giving either Congreſs or the Council of the State ſatisfaction on this point, leſt I ſhould expoſe an unfortunate lady to a criminal proſecution, or the reſentment of the populace. I was ſurpriſed, in a few days, to find Mrs. Ferguſſon ſo generally named as the party to this converſation, and was extremely at a loſs to account for it: But one evening, after ſupping at Mr. Smith's in Fourth-ſtreet, Dr. Bond, jun. going the ſame way home towards my lodgings, addreſſed me in terms very much like theſe: Why, you affect to make a great ſecret who this lady is that you have had the converſation with, but I know her, it was Mrs. Ferguſſon! I was aſtoniſhed, and ſeeming to queſtion his knowledge, Why, ſays he, I ſaw the note you wrote to Mrs. Ferguſſon appointing the meeting; our boy found it in the alley, between the ſlate and our houſe, and then to convince me he repeated the note nearly verbatim. I then aſked him, if any other perſons had ſeen it? He ſaid he did not know, but rather inclined to think ſome of the young Doctors paſſing along had ſeen it. I expreſſed my ſurprize at Mrs. Ferguſſon's loſing ſuch a paper, and aſked what he had done with it? He ſaid, as he was a friend to Mrs. Ferguſſon, he had deſtroyed it, hoping ſtill it might remain a ſecret. I deſired Dr. Bond to conſider it as ſuch, and have ſo treated it ever ſince. About the firſt of Auguſt, I received the letter of the 26th of July, inſerted in Mr. Dunlap's paper of laſt Saturday. I thought Mrs. Ferguſſon wrong, and felt myſelf hurt by her inſinuation that I had not ſtated the matter kindly, fairly and friendly, and I ſhould have told her ſo, but I imagined an intercourſe of letters between us would fix the ſuſpicions more ſtrongly upon her, and therefore I choſe to let it remain unanſwered, as the kindeſt thing I could do. All who converſe with me, know with what caution I have ſpoke on this ſubject when the name of the perſon was alluded to; and if it has gone forth to the world, ſo as to injure Mrs. Ferguſſon, I am extremely ſorry, but have nothing to reproach myſelf with on the occaſion. Thus matters reſted till about two months ago, when I was credibly informed that the Rev. Dr. Smith, Provoſt of the College of Philadelphia, was very active and diligent in aſſerting that no ſuch converſation had ever paſſed between Mrs. Ferguſſon and myſelf, that ſhe utterly denied it, and therefore the whole muſt be a fiction. As I do not often converſe with this gentleman, I did not ſeek him on this occaſion, but ſpoke to a friend of Mrs. Ferguſſon's (General Roberdeau) and intimated the danger I thought ſhe would expoſe herſelf to by ſuch a conduct. General Roberdeau, in a ſhort time, acquainted me that Mrs. Ferguſſon utterly diſavowed her making ſuch a denial, or giving any perſon authority to quote her on the occaſion. I then gave myſelf no further concern about it. In juſtice to Dr. Smith, I ſhall now add, that about a fortnight ago he ſpoke to me upon the above ſubject, and, admitting that he had expreſſed himſelf to the above effect; he added, that at Mr. Duffield's, in the country, a gentleman had aſſerted that Mrs. Ferguſſon denied the tranſaction, and upon his credit he had mentioned it; that Mrs. Ferguſſon had ſince collected the parties together, and this perſon (for I cannot call him a gentleman) admitted that he had no authority for what he had ſaid. But the Provoſt went on to ſay, that Mrs. Ferguſſon, having petitioned the Aſſembly for her eſtate, was told by a Member at his houſe, that much would depend upon her vindicating herſelf from this tranſaction, that it would be a weighty obſtacle, &c.---and ſome propoſals were made about examining her in the Houſe. The Provoſt ſeemed deſirous to know my ſentiments, but as I had not framed any I could not expreſs them, further than by ſaying that Mrs. Ferguſſon ſtood on delicate ground; that I ſhould not adviſe. He then mentioned her intention of publication, but that it was only to contradict Johnſtone, and would be previouſly ſhewn to me, as Mrs. Ferguſſon did not mean to caſt the ſlighteſt imputation on my character. I only repeated my idea of the delicacy of Mrs. Ferguſſon's ſituation, and the neceſſary caution. As I felt myſelf embarraſſed by the converſation, I was not ſorry when it cloſed. But reflecting afterwards upon it, and ſome accounts I had received of the wiſhes as well as endeavours of ſome perſon to influence Mrs. Ferguſſon, I was led to fear, that, tempted by the hope of ſucceſs in her application for her eſtate, and not attending to the unhappy parties which have lately revived, ſhe might inadvertently become ſubſervient to the views of ſome, who had different objects in purſuit than ſhe had. I mentioned it to the ſame friend, to put her upon her guard. And tho' my conduct has been in ſome reſpects miſtaken by that Lady, I think the general candour and firmneſs ſhe has ſhewn in her narrative muſt make an impreſſion upon every conſiderate mind, and at leaſt palliate any inadvertency into which ſhe may have fallen. It is for the ſake of this declaration I have introduced theſe ſubſequent obſervations, and ſhall be glad to find it productive of any beneficial conſequences to her.

With reſpect to myſelf, while I deſerve the eſteem and affection of my fellow-citizens and countrymen, I do not doubt I ſhall poſſeſs them—I have no claim upon them longer. And as to this tranſaction particularly with the Britiſh Commiſſioner, I conſider myſelf more truly rich in the good opinion and favour of my country, than all the gold of Britain can ever make me.

JOSEPH REED.

TO BE LETT,

By the Subſcriber, living in the Great-Valley, in the county of Cheſter,

A VERY good plantation, about 56 miles from Philadelphia, and 22 from Lott's or Corryell's ferry, in Readington townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey; it was late the property of H. Vanderſpeigel; to be lett for the ſhares; the one that takes it ought to be ſtrong handed, for I ſhall expect him to put in near forty acres of winter grain, and at leaſt twenty acres of Indian corn, and that ground not to be ſowed. There is alſo a good deal of meadow, which muſt be taken proper care of. The land is fertile and eaſy tilled, but not ſandy; it may be entered on immediately. Any inclining to take it may know the particulars, by applying to

‖iw. JOSEPH MITCHELL.

TO be ſold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 20th day of March next, by the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, Cumru townſhip, Berks county, in the State of Pennſylvania, a plantation or tract of good limeſtone land, ſituated in the townſhip of Cumru aforeſaid, about one mile from the town of Reading, and adjoining the river Schuylkill, the road leading from Reading to Lancaſter going through the ſame; the ſaid tract contains 165 acres, about 100 acres thereof cleared, twelve of which good watered meadow, the remainder well timbered; having thereon a good ſtone dwelling-houſe, a good orchard, and a ſpring of good water near the houſe, and alſo the convenience of a good ſhad fiſhery; the whole in good repair. The title is indiſputable; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, by

Feb. 18, 1779. § JOHN GERBER.

By two Folkſtone Cutters, lately arrived in Virginia, from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, we have the following European Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, November 26.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We have the ſtrongeſt ſenſe of the importance of thoſe objects which render the preſent conjuncture worthy of the moſt ſerious attention.

The diſturbance of the public tranquility by the court of France, without pretence of provocation or colour of complaint, the clandeſtine aſſiſtance, the avowed ſupport, the formal engagements which at different periods that court has not thought it inconſiſtent with its honour to afford to your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects in North-America, and to conclude with the leaders of rebellion, excite in our breaſts a juſt abhorrence of the violation of every public principle which ſuch a conduct manifeſts, and a determination to concur in every meaſure which may enable your Majeſty to reſent, with effect, the hoſtilities committed on your faithful ſubjects, and the actual invaſion of your Majeſty's dominions in America and the Weſt-Indies.

We beg leave to expreſs our grateful ſenſe of the tender concern for the happineſs of your people which has uniformly induced your Majeſty to endeavour to prevent the calamities of war, and will make your Majeſty deſirous to ſee the return of peace, whenever it can be effected with perfect honour, and with ſecurity to the rights of this country.

At the ſame time we return your Majeſty our dutiful thanks for your great care in taking the proper and neceſſary meaſures for diſappointing the malignant deſigns of our enemies, and alſo for making general repriſals, and for the protection which has been derived from the vigilance of your Majeſty's fleets to our extenſive commerce, in moſt of its branches, while that of the enemy has materially ſuffered by the active and enterpriſing ſpirit of our fellow ſubjects; and we hope, although your Majeſty's efforts have not hitherto been attended with all the ſucceſs which the juſtice of our cauſe and the vigour of our exertions ſeemed to promiſe, that conſequences more adequate to both may reſult from the animated exertions of firm and active councils, which the times require, and with which the ſpirited perſeverance of the Britiſh nation has ſo often ſurmounted the greateſt difficulties.

It is with concern we learn, that the conciliatory meaſures of Parliament have not yet had the good effect with your Majeſty's revolted ſubjects which was due to the wiſdom and temper with which they were planted.

In this ſituation of affairs, fully ſenſible that the national honour and ſecurity loudly calls for the moſt active exertions, we will ſtrenuouſly concur in ſupporting your Majeſty, that, under the bleſſing of God, means may be derived, from the conduct and intrepidity of your Majeſty's officers and forces, by ſea and land, and the yet undaunted ſpirit of the nation, to vindicate and maintain the honour of the crown, and the intereſts of the people of Great-Britain.

We return your Majeſty our cordial acknowledgments for having called forth the militia, to aſſiſt in the interior defence of this country; and it is with joy and exultation we hear the gracious teſtimony your Majeſty is pleaſed to bear to the public ſpirit, the ſteady ardour, and the love of their country, which animate that national force, and unite all ranks of your Majeſty's faithful ſubjects in giving ſignal proofs to all the world, of a loyalty and zeal which muſt render us ſafe at home and reſpected abroad.

His MAJESTY'S *Moſt Gracious* ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I THANK you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs: The zeal you ſhew for my honour and ſupport, and the firmneſs and vigour you manifeſt in the preſent conjuncture, cannot fail to produce the beſt effects. It muſt add confidence to my people, and encourage animated efforts to withſtand, oppoſe, and ſubdue, every hoſtile attack upon the honour and intereſts of my kingdoms.

HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Thurſday, Nov.* 26.

GOVERNOR JOHNSTONE ſhewed the impoſſibility of keeping poſſeſſion of New-York, Long-Iſland, and Rhode-Iſland, without an expence of half a million of money, and additional troops. He added, that it was neceſſary to have a large army in Canada, and another in the Weſt-Indies; for the French would bring ſuccours to the Americans in all quarters, and it would not be practicable almoſt with any force to ſtand our ground in the different and diſtant parts of North-America. The hour of reconciliation was paſſed. A party in the Congreſs were in the intereſt of France. The army and the Congreſs, and the people in America, were as much divided as the Houſe of Commons in England. The people in many of the provinces wiſhed to return to their allegiance to Britain. He therefore adviſed, that we ſhould either ſhew them we are in earneſt, by declaring our reſolution to exert ourſelves with vigour, and to perſiſt to the end, or give up the conteſt at preſent. He would not adviſe which was beſt, but ſeemed to think we had not force enough to ſpare from our natural defence againſt France, or any other foreign enemy who might join in her ſupport.

Mr. Attorney General ſpoke for an hour, and told an anecdote of the famous Admiral Blake, who addreſſed the crew a few minutes before an engagement, and told them their lives were no longer at their own diſpoſal, for they were under an indiſpenſable duty to execute whatever they were commanded. He ſeemed extremely diſpoſed to criminate the Admirals and Generals employed ſince the commencement of the American war, but ſpoke with great caution.

Lord Howe ſaid, as reports had got abroad, he ſhould be extremely glad that the conduct of the ſeveral officers employed was enquired into: He was included in that deſcription, and of courſe expected that general juſtice which every man in his ſituation was entitled to.

Admiral Keppel ſpoke ſo very low, that it was difficult to diſtinguiſh what he ſaid; but as well as we could collect, it amounted to this: That he did not imagine that the paſſage in the ſpeech alluded to him; that, however, he wiſhed for an enquiry; but that in the preſent poſture of affairs, when the queſtion came to be put, he meant to give his vote for the addreſs.

Nov. 27. The letter written by Lord Suffolk to their High Mightineſſes of Holland is perhaps the moſt humiliating piece of writing ever tranſmitted by one ſtate to another, and cannot but for ever diſgrace the annals of Great-Britain. If the Miniſter who has ventured to ſubſcribe his name thereto does not deſerve impeachment, ſurely thoſe Miniſters do who have brought us under ſo diſgraceful a neceſſity.

The inſolence of the Dutch has opened a new and unexpected ſource of embarraſſment upon government, that ſeems to challenge wiſer heads than thoſe of our preſent Miniſtry. The "moderation," indeed, of his Majeſty, as profeſſed in Lord Suffolk's letter, is very fully evinced in the offer therein made, to pay a fair valuation for whatever captures we have made; but even this, it ſeems, will not ſatisfy the conſcientious Dutch for the prodigious injuries they have ſuſtained, in the trade they have carried on with America.

Dec. 1. The Liſbon letters are full of commendation of a moſt gallant action which happened on the 20th of October, between his Majeſty's ſhips the Jupiter of 50 guns, Captain Reynolds, and the Medea of 28 guns, Captain James Montague, with a French 80 gun ſhip, off Cape Finiſterre. Captain Reynolds and Captain Montague conceiving her to be an Indiaman, got ſo cloſe to her without apprehenſions of danger, that it was too late to eſcape it, they therefore attacked her like Engliſhmen. Captain Reynolds at once laid along ſide of her to the windward, at 5 o'clock P. M. the Medea placed herſelf on the lee quarter, and continued for ſome time giving her broadſides, but from the inferiority of her force could do very little execution, and was ſoon driven to leeward with an 18 pounder between wind and water, and never after able to recover her ſtation, ſo as to be of any ſervice to the Jupiter. Captain Reynolds continued cloſe engaged till 8 o'clock, when the French ſhip gave way, and took the advantage of a very dark night, and eſcaped to Ferrol, with the loſs of her Captain and about 200 men. The Jupiter is arrived at Liſbon in a ſhattered condition to refit, and found the Medea there on the ſame buſineſs.

There is advice by the packet from New-York, that an expedition, conſiſting of 4000 men, was ſailed under convoy of ſeveral men of war of the line to Carolina; the land forces were commanded by Col. Campbell, who had been a priſoner at Boſton near two years. Advice had been received at New-York of a revolt in Carolina againſt the Congreſs, prior to the troops ſailing to their relief. General Clinton was preparing for another expedition, which was to march in a very few days, but was kept a ſecret.

Dec. 15. We hear that the court martial appointed to try Admiral Keppel, on the charges brought againſt him by Sir Hugh Palliſer, will be held on board the Victory at Portſmouth, on the 7th of January next; the court will conſiſt of Admiral Pye, Commander in Chief at Portſmouth, and the thirteen ſenior Captains at that port.

Saturday laſt ſuperſedeas were ſent down to Portſmouth to the Captains of ſuch ſhips whoſe preſence will be neceſſary on the court martial to be held on Admiral Keppel, and other Captains appointed to them, that the fleets may not be detained.

Lord Mulgrave laſt night again declared that the admiralty were not culpable in not deliberating on the requiſition of Sir Hugh Palliſer; and he contradicted what Sir William Meredith ſaid reſpecting the court martial demanded on Capt. Clements. He ſaid further, that he defied any little young lawyer of the Houſe to prove that it was againſt the act. To this Mr. Rous anſwered, that *he* was ready and prepared to meet him on the ground, and that he would prove that the Admiralty had acted *criminally* and *unconſtitutionally*.

Every perſon is particularly ſtruck with the *delicacy* of the proceedings of the Board of Admiralty, in ordering Admiral Keppel to be tried immediately without enquiry, by a court martial, on a charge laid againſt him by one of their own board, and who had ſince the pretended fault charged upon the Admiral gone to ſea in the ſame fleet, and ſerved under him. The Earl of Sandwich hath acquired almoſt as much honour by this manœuvre as by his admirable proceedings in Greenwich hoſpital.

It appears very extraordinary that on the evening of that day, when Mr. Keppel ſpoke in the Houſe of Commons, relative to Sir Hugh Palliſer's not *ſeeing* the ſignal from three o'clock to eight, Sir Hugh made the charge at the Admiralty againſt Mr. Keppel.

Dec. 16. Yeſterday the Houſe of Commons agreed to the report of Monday's reſolution on the ſupply: viz.

Reſolved, that 50,346 effective men, including 3213 invalids, be employed for the land ſervice, for the year 1779. That 8,33,911l. be granted for maintaining the ſaid forces. That 1,103,118l. be granted for maintaining the forces in the plantations, &c. That 620,882l. be granted for the charge of the embodied militia, in the different counties, and three regiments of fencibles, for 1779. That 85,760l. be granted for the charge of cloathing of the ſaid militia. That 259,713l. be granted for the charge of an augmentation to the land forces. That 395,438l. be granted for the charge of office of ordnance, for 1779. That 521,935l. be granted for the office of ordnance, for extra ſervices performed, and not provided for by Parliament. And to ſeveral other reſolutions for the pay of foreign troops in the Britiſh ſervice.

The impoſſibility of having our reinforcement of troops for America there in *due* time for the enſuing campaign, as firſt ſuggeſted in the papers, is now unanſwerably confirmed by Sir John Wrotteſly, who yeſterday declared in the Houſe of Commons, that we ſhould not be able to land a man in America before the month of Auguſt next; but it is of a piece with every other part of the conduct of our Miniſters, who, to their *conſiſtency* be it ſpoken, have never yet felt themſelves bold enough for any undertaking, before it has been too late for it to have even a *chance* of taking any good effect.

When the preſent Miniſtry have *luckily* met with any little ſtroke of good fortune, the *ſluices* of Miniſterial exultation have been inſtantly opened, and a tide of anticipated victory vauntingly held forth to the expectation of the public. But where, alas! is it that it has been fulfilled? Where are the fifty thouſand Ruſſians that *have been* ſo long impatient to embark in our depending cauſe? Where are their eighteen ſhips of the line that *have* ſo long been manned for our uſe? Theſe anxiliaries would do us no harm at preſent. But rather let us aſk where the public reſentment is, that it does not burſt on the unfeeling authors of a people's ruin?

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated Dec. 15.

"On Saturday came here Sir H. Palliſer, in order to collect the evidences to ſupport his allegations againſt Admiral Keppel."

Lord Shuldham, the friend of Lord Sandwich, is appointed to the command at Portſmouth, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

Dec. 17. It is ſaid that a certain perſon has diſcovered that he has been long deceived about the conteſt of America, and is now convinced that the Americans can only be brought to behave like children, by Great-Britain proving herſelf to be the mother, and not the ſtep mother.

A nobleman of the firſt diſtinction, who rides a great *horſe*, has offered to make a coalition of all parties, without removing any of the preſent Miniſters, provided government will agree to withdraw all our land forces from America. And this ſalutary ſcheme is ſaid to be under conſideration.

The *two friends*, as Lord North and Germaine are ſo juſtly called, are determined to live and die together. Lord George Germaine declares that he will not ſkulk behind the throne for protection; and Lord North pledges himſelf to fall with his friend. The enquiry into the conduct of the American war will decide their fate. The papers are to be on the table againſt the firſt day of the meeting, after the vacation. Governor Johnſtone is to prove that the expedition to Philadelphia loſt America; the papers are to prove that Lord George planned it.

One of the charges againſt Admiral Keppel, is ſaid to be his returning home after the action of the 27th of July; though it is worthy of remark, that on a conſultation of the three Admirals on board the Victory, the 28th, ſuch a meaſure was held neceſſary.

Application has been made to Lord Weymouth to negotiate the exchange of Captain Windſor, and the Hon. Albemarle Birtie, of the Fox, it being Admiral Keppel's deſire they ſhould attend the trial, as much of his juſtification depends on their evidence.

The treaty lately negotiating between the courts of Great-Britain, Peterſburg, and Berlin, for the mutual ſecurity of their reſpective dominions, is, after ſome few alterations, at laſt finally concluded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 18, 1778.

"The laſt advices from Alicant aſſert, that a proclamation had appeared there, directing the inhabitants to give every poſſible aſſiſtance to all French and American ſhips of war, and to admit their prizes to be ſold in all the Spaniſh ports. The Court of France is in hourly expectation of being joined by Spain, as every ſtep and preparation denote its being juſt at hand. We have taken 34 of the Engliſh privateers, and have 7000 Engliſh ſailors in our priſons. A French ſhip of war has juſt taken two large Engliſh privateers or frigates, and carried them into Corunna. Two fleets are on the point of ſailing from Breſt, on different expeditions."

The report of taking a body of Ruſſians into the ſervice of Great-Britain is ſtrongly revived, and the manner in which they are to be employed ſpoke of with a degree of certainty. They are not to be ſent acroſs the Atlantic, but to relieve the force doing duty in Gibraltar, Minorca, and other garriſons, who, if wanted, will be ſent over to reinforce the army in America.

There are now lying in the River Thames ſix privateers, ready to put to ſea as ſoon as they can procure hands to man them. They were this morning in the borough, beating up for volunteers. For able ſailors, they offered twelve guineas per man.

Yeſterday a policy was opened at Change to enſure Gibraltar for a twelvemonth, at five guineas per cent. on which a good deal was done.

Conſiderable bets are depending, at the weſt end of the town, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador will ſoon take a French leave.

Extract of a letter from Corke, dated Nov. 29.

"Yeſterday 11 ſail of victuallers arrived at Cove from New-York, which place they parted the 26th ult. and left the Hook the 3d inſtant. They bring advice of four 50 gun ſhips, with one ſhip of the line, and 80 ſail of tranſports, being ſailed thence, having on board the 4th, 5th, 15th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 40th, 46th, 49th, and 55th regiments, beſides a large body of Heſſians, and were ſuppoſed to be detached to act in the Weſt-Indies. That General Clinton, with 14,000 men had gone on an expedition, ſuppoſed by ſome to co-operate with General Butler, who is ſaid to be advancing through the back ſettlements with 12,000 Indians in the King's intereſt; whilſt others ſuppoſe he may be gone to ſecond Admiral Byron, who with 14 ſail of the line and ſome frigates, was ſaid to be gone towards Boſton. In ſhort, his Majeſty's friends were in great ſpirits, and had great expectations from General Clinton's active ſpirit, who is determined to puſh our enemies by fire and bayonet, wherever he can meet them."

Lord North yeſterday ſtated to the Houſe many reaſons for purſuing the American war. It was true, as Governor Johnſtone had ſaid, that two thirds of the people were inclined to return to the allegiance of Great-Britain. The people at large had not yet ratified the alliance and treaty with France, and they had a right to object to it, as they had not yet agreed to the articles of confederation, by which the Congreſs were authoriſed to make foreign alliances. But above all, they were reduced in their ability, reſources and ſtrength. General Waſhington had not 6000 men in his army at the concluſion of the laſt campaign. There had not been any appearance of an enemy on the late foraging expedition by Sir Henry Clinton, a good argument of their weakneſs. And they had, at the end of the year 1777, incurred a debt of 50 millions ſterling. The debt was now much larger, and it was certain that the Congreſs had actually mortgaged the country to France for the payment of that ſum. Theſe reaſons concurred to force him to think that we ought vigorouſly to purſue the war. An attack on the French Weſt-India Iſlands was counted as a mere phantom, hung out to amuſe and intoxicate the nation. Governor Johnſtone ſtated many reaſons for deſiſting from ſuch a meaſure, and laboured to prove that France was not vulnerable in that quarter. Lord North agreed with him, and yet aſſerted that he knew France was vulnerable in other parts; and while we had 60,000 effective men under arms in Britain, he knew that it was in our power to detach them both to the advantage and the glory of this country.

Dublin, Dec. 22. The public have reaſon to rejoice that any enquiry into the cauſes of our misfortunes is ſet on foot, although an innocent gallant commander may be comprehended in the accuſation. The enquiry, if ſuffered to go on freely, may lead to ſome diſcovery; and when we ſee our Miniſters, our Admirals, our Generals, our Governors, and our Ambaſſadors, accuſing each other, every honeſt citizen muſt wiſh to promote an enquiry, as the laſt reſource of an almoſt ruined empire.

Paris, Nov. 29. M. D'Orvilliers has been here for ſome days, and though he is reputed to be a very able experienced officer, it is not thought he will command the fleet the enſuing campaign. It is ſaid Count d'Eſtaing will be appointed to the command of the Breſt fleet, and that M. de Graſſe, who is going to Boſton with 6 men of war and ſome frigates, will ſucceed the Count in America.

TRENTON, *February* 17.

By a gentleman who left New-York on Saturday laſt we learn, that the enemy there are very buſy in prepar-

ing for another embarkation, but the place of their deſtination remains a profound ſecret.

Yeſterday a gentleman came to town, who informs that the enemy are collecting a number of boats at Billop's-Point, on Staten-Iſland; which has occaſioned the militia in the vicinity of Woodbridge and Brunſwick to aſſemble, which, it is hoped, will fruſtrate any deſigns the enemy may have againſt thoſe parts of this State.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent at Woodbridge, dated February 10, 1779.

"Laſt Tueſday about 3 o'clock in the morning, a party of the New-Levies from Staten-Iſland, came over into Woodbridge, and marched up into the town undiſcovered, to the houſe of Charles Jackſon, in which there happened to lay that night a ſcout of continental troops from Bonem-Town, conſiſting of twelve men.—The centinel did not diſcover them till they had well nigh ſurrounded the houſe, it being very dark, when he fired and ran off, making his eſcape; the reſt being unfortunately aſleep, were taken by ſurprize without making any reſiſtance. Their principal object was Captain Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who lived at this houſe.—He had juſt returned from Staten-Iſland, having been over there with a ſmall party chief of the night, and was but a few minutes in the houſe before he was alarmed by the firing of the centinel, when they inſtantly ruſhed into the houſe and ſeized him and Mr. Jackſon, with the ſcout as above. The party were gone before the inhabitants had time to collect, without doing any other damage except plundering the houſe of a few trifling articles, taking the ſhoe-buckles out of the womens ſhoes, which was as little or more than could be expected, conſidering the uſual practice of the Britiſh troops, as the men were reſtrained from plundering by their officer, ſaid to be a Captain Ryerſon of Buſkirk's regiment, who ſeemed actuated by principles of honour and humanity, and upon this occaſion imitated the laudable example of Captain Randolph, who has not only diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his activity and bravery, but by his politeneſs and generoſity towards ſuch as he hath taken priſoners, never allowing his men to plunder—a practice moſt ignominious and baſe, by which Britons have, in the preſent conteſt with America, greatly diſgraced themſelves, and deſerve to be for ever deſpiſed, in which their principal officers have joined, and ſo ſunk themſelves to a level with the meaneſt pilfering ſoldier."

PHILADELPHIA, February 24.

Extract of a letter from Williamſburg, Virginia

"By two veſſels, juſt arrived, we have ſome late London papers.

"Governor Johnſtone is ſaid to have impeached Lord Germaine, and the King has ſtruck General Burgoyne off the liſt of Generals, and he is to return to America to join the Convention troops. Every thing was in great confuſion in England. The King ſeverely attacked in the papers, and their American Generals much cenſured."

Extract of a letter from Martinico, dated Jan. 29.

"Meſſieurs Byron and Barrington are ſtill at St. Lucia, and pay for their imprudence by burying twelve or fifteen ſoldiers every day. They are anxiouſly employed in ſeeking for places the leaſt unhealthy, for fixing their hoſpitals. If this mortality continues, their army will not long be able to hold this tomb of Europeans. As to other matters, the two fleets obſerve and mutually confine one another. We wait for the ſquadron of M. the Count de Graffe.

"The frigate Swift, cleared for London, and carrying diſpatches with an account of the taking of St. Lucia, has been taken by the King's frigate Boudeuſe, commanded by the Compte de Gragne. The diſpatches which were going in the Swift have fallen into our hands.

"The above intelligence may be depended on as authentic."

An Engliſh paper, of October 20th, has this paragraph: "the reaſon is very obvious why the preſent Miniſtry cannot part with their places. Where can his Majeſty find ſuch another ſett of *pliant*, *wiſe* counſellors, as the *brave* Germain, the *ſober*, *virtuous*, Sandwich, the *ſleepy* North, &c? Beſides, their diſmiſſion will certainly be followed by ſome ſerious impeachments and explanations, which may not terminate in the moſt agreeable manner either to the Thane [Lord Bute] or themſelves. A Prince in this country may perſiſt ſome years in obſtinacy; but when the people have been thoroughly rouſed, neither Royalty, Parliaments, or armies, have been able to repel their violence. Favourites may be dragged forth for their obſtinacy."

Sunday laſt the gallant Captain Cunningham arrived here in a large cutter from Martinico, after an abſence of near three years, during which time he has ſucceſsfully annoyed the trade of our enemies on the coaſt of England, by frequent prizes carried into France.

On Monday came round from Egg Harbour, the armed ſchooner Hunter, Captain Dougiaſs.

LOTTERY-OFFICE, Feb. 23, 1779.

AFTER the drawing this afternoon the Wheels are 89,050 Dollars richer in proportion than they were when the drawing commenced.

There are now in the Wheels the following Prizes:

2	of	10,000	Dollars
9	of	5,000	
79	of	1,000	
651	of	500	
15840	of	30	

PAUL FOOKS, Check Clerk.

From the NEW-JERSEY GAZETTE.

To the Political DISPUTERS *and Party* WRANGLERS *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

THE great plea of a political party is Liberty and the cauſe of Juſtice, whenever their conduct is called in queſtion by men of a public ſpirit: and, leſt they ſhould appear opprobrious, the hiſtories of States, antient and modern, are ranſacked by them; the numerous jars and diſſentions carefully noted: And when they have remarked, that no free government was ever ſecured againſt internal broils, will confidently advance that parties are eſſential to the exiſtence of States; and with the former you annihilate the freedom of the latter.

To this ſett of reaſoners; to you I would obſerve: That though all free nations have been infeſted with parties, in a greater or leſs degree, theſe are not the efficient cauſe of their freedom; they rather reſemble thoſe natural infirmities, that always attend the moſt vigorous conſtitutions, being an infallible ſtamp of their mortality. While parties are moderate, the genius is likely to be improved; truth is ſometimes laid open, frequently obſcured, and the mind always prejudiced---this is the moſt to be expected: But, unleſs cramped in embrio, they will by their natural growth become rank; and, virtue being baniſhed from the theatre, ingender factions and convulſions, until annoyed by ſome uſurping power. Parties are the dangerous diſeaſes of civil freedom; they are only the firſt ſtage of anarchy, cloathed in mild language: One ſide or other is always repugnant to law; and both commonly exceſſive. Parties, if I may uſe the expreſſion, are the thermometer of virtue; as their zeal riſes the latter is diminiſhed; as the former decreaſes, virtue becomes genuine. Intereſt is the only ſupport of parties; and with it their mode of conduct varies. A few leaders give life to and invigorate the oppoſition, dragging a train of deluded followers: On this popular confidence they erect the fabric of their power, until the eyes of the people are opened too late for a remedy. To know the principles on which theſe contentious *bodies* move, we might as well contrive the grand *elixir*; but this is certain, their leaders are ever influenced with the worſt deſigns. Senſe and ability will not prevent a perſon's becoming a partizan. It is ſaid that Lord *Bolingbrook*, tho' endowed with ſtrong powers of mind, twice changed his political line of conduct in the reign of Queen Anne. Nor will former evidence of a man's integrity demonſtrate that he will not be, in future time, a devotee to party zeal. *Cicero*, ſo famous for his virtue, firſt ſupported *Cæſar* againſt *Anthony*; afterwards favoured *Anthony* againſt *Cæſar*; and finally had the meanneſs, even to deſire a reconciliation with that uſurper. Few, very few, have patriotiſm enough to withſtand the inchantments of wealth and honour, that the influence of a party can propoſe.

External dangers are more eaſily diſcovered and prevented, than internal ones of this kind; the firſt is open and avowed, the laſt is ſecret and lurking; every claſs combines in oppoſing the one; but as to the other, that very ſtrength is inconſiſtent and divided againſt itſelf. Until late, every virtuous tongue has been employed, and every pen ſpent in animating the people of theſe States to proſecute the preſent war. But no ſooner have we nearly attained the ſummit of our general deſire, and extenſive peace and freedom began to be inſured, when our beſt expectations are damped; ſurmiſes and jealouſies created; ſome of our beſt men impeached; and even Congreſs itſelf, that ſacred guardian, wantonly attacked.

The leaders of a party commonly have different principles to influence their conduct. Some, diſappointed in former expectations, are actuated by the ſpirit of revenge; the religious order by a proſpect of ſome advantage, that may redound to their own ſect; and the Stateſman is ambitious to ſignalize himſelf in bringing about a political revolution; while the officer, under a diſguiſed appearance, aims at nothing ſhort of univerſal monarchy and military government. As to the firſt ſett, they are eaſy ſhould the devil reign, if they can ſatisfy their reſentment; and when the virtuous object of their paſſion is reduced, they ſink into ſilence, and mingle unnoticed among the crowd. Reſpecting the three laſt claſſes, as ſoon as they have attained the general end of oppoſition, the diſtinct principles that influenced each ſeparately, and operated ſecretly under the common colour, now blaze out; and as many new parties ariſe to public view, as different ſentiments to be ſupported. Thus parties always have and ever will increaſe, and become endleſs in ſociety, as long as the community are corrupt enough to cheriſh them. The conqueſts of *Alexander* were divided between four of his Generals; but, by the continual ſources of diſputes that harraſſed thoſe monarchies, all except one ſoon fell a prey to the Roman republic. In the laſt century, after *Cromwell* had eſtabliſhed his wiſhed for dominion in Great-Britain, the differences among the conquerors advanced to ſuch a pitch, that they thought themſelves happy in inviting to the throne the heir of that very monarch whom they had, but a few years before, beheaded. But moreover, when diſſentions have become faſhionable, enterpriſing geniuſes will be fertile in inventing new cauſes of oppoſition; ſo, by a thouſand jars, government is reduced to chaos.

It is with factions, as with the diſorders of the body, which, if remedies are early applied, may be cured with eaſe. A few virtuous patriots properly diſperſed through a country, may over-power the firſt dawning of this evil, if they conduct with ſtability and zeal; but theſe are ſometimes too diffident, and often take the alarm too late.

THE IMPARTIAL AMERICAN.

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HALL *and* SELLERS,

At the New Printing-Office, oppoſite the Jerſey Market,

[Price Two Shillings and Six-pence.]

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE MODE AND TERMS OF A TREATY OF PEACE WITH AMERICA.

*** *THIS Pamphlet was printed in* London *about the Time Governor* JOHNSTONE *arrived there. It was much read, and a ſecond Impreſſion called for.*

February 22, 1779.

To be SOLD, on Thurſday, the fourth of March next, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at HARMAN and LEWIS's ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet,

A VALUABLE Collection of BOOKS, conſiſting of about nine hundred volumes in moſt faculties. Catalogues of which will be ready to be delivered on Monday next, at the Sheriff's office; ſeized and taken in execution, by

‖2w. JAMES CLAYPOLE, Sheriff.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of SAMUEL YOUNG, late of Mill-creek Hundred, New-Caſtle county, deceaſed, are once more deſired to diſcharge the ſame before the 25th of March next, otherwiſe they will be dealt with as the law directs, without reſpect of perſons: And all thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, to John Roſs, of London-Grove townſhip, Cheſter county, on or before the ſaid 25th day of March, that they may be paid off, as we are to ſettle the accounts as ſoon as poſſible.

STEPHEN COCHRAN,)
Feb. 22. ‖ JOHN ROSS,) Adminiſtrators.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Kingſeſs, Philadelphia county, the 12th Mo. 24th, 1778, a red hipſhotten COW, about eight years old, forward with calf. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away.

¶ JOHN HUNT, jun.

Madrid, Sept. 9. Our preparations for war are carried on with vigour; the fleet at Cadiz is ready to ſail at an hour's warning. The camp at Urrera is completely formed. The fleet at Ferrol, conſiſting of 14 ſhips of the line, from 70 to 84 guns, is likewiſe ready for ſea. From the quantity of proviſions put on board it is conjectured they are bound for North-America.

Gibraltar, Sept. 18. We hear that the Emperor of Morocco hath refuſed to give an audience to Mr. Logie, the Engliſh Conſul, and that he will neither admit him into his preſence, nor receive the preſents from his Court,

LONDON.

Oct. 1. It was this morning ſtrongly reported in the city, that the Court of Spain has conſented to ſupply France with 12 ſhips of the line, and that they are now on their paſſage to releaſe D'Eſtaing's fleet, which is blocked up in the Delaware by Lord Howe and Admiral Byron.

It is ſaid that a few days will produce the event ſo long ſuſpected and now ready to burſt—the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is now to declare to our Court, that the King of Spain, his maſter, has acknowledged the independence of America.

Lieut. Gen. Don Levis de Cordova is appointed to the command of a fleet of 16 or 18 Spaniſh men of war, fitting out at Ferrol, Carthagena and Cadiz.

Orders are gone down to Scotland for the immediate raiſing of another regiment of Highlanders, under the command of the late Lord Cromartie's ſon, to be ſent with all poſſible expedition, with the battalion which is now at Guernſey and Jerſey, to the Eaſt-Indies.

"As it is not very unlikely, from the warlike preparations in the Spaniſh ports, but we may ſoon loſe Gibraltar and Minorca, a correſpondent is of opinion, that the language of our Miniſtry, on ſuch an event, will be the very ſame with *that* they have lately uſed in regard to America, namely, "*That they were not worth the keeping.*" Thus, by degrees, they may reduce us to this ſingle Iſland, or even the half of that, and continue to juſtify themſelves on the ground of expediency.—O Engliſhmen! where is your former ſpirits!"

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOP THIEF!

STOLEN *a ſecond time*, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's ſtable in Vine-ſtreet, a likely *black horſe*, near 16 hands high, riſing ſix years old next ſpring, ſhod all round, his near hind foot white, and a ſmall ſtreak of white on the inſide of the off hind one, a white ſlip on his forehead, and is remarkably ſhy when touched on or near the ears; he paces, trots, and canters well, carries lofty, and is high ſpirited. Whoever ſecures the thief and horſe, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, and the horſe returned to the owner, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifty Dollars for the horſe only, with reaſonable charges.

Philad. Feb. 23, 1779. § DAVID JACKSON.

TO be SOLD at the Coffee-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 17th day of March next, in the afternoon, by public vendue, a Saw Mill and Tract of Land, 23 miles from Philadelphia, ſituate in Greenwich townſhip, Gloucester county, in New-Jerſey. The tract conſiſts of about 300 acres of land, well timbered with pine and white oak; there is alſo about 40 acres of excellent Cedar Swamp on the premiſes, the ſtream of water is conſtant and plentiful, and the preſent clear profit to the owner is at the rate of £2000 a year. On the premiſes are every neceſſary improvement for carrying on the buſineſs, the ſoil of land very good of the kind. Any one inclining to view the premiſes may enquire of John Sparks, Eſq; at Woodberry, or of Mr. Burroughs, on the premiſes, and for further particulars of the ſubſcriber, on the two days preceding the ſale, at Mr. Milnor's, at the Old Ferry, Philadelphia, or at Salem, at any time before the ſale. The title indiſputable, and to be entered on the firſt day of April after the ſale. ¶ HENRY SPARKS.

To be SOLD by public Vendue, at the Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday evening, the third of March, if not ſold before by private ſale,

A NEAT three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, and two ſtory BRICK KITCHEN, ſituated in Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets. The lot is 20 feet front and 47 feet deep; clear of Ground-rent. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN M'CALLA, jun. in Walnut-ſtreet. Alſo 126 acres of land, about 6 miles from Reading furnace, 15 acres of it are cleared, 6 of meadow, with a ſmall houſe on it. ¶

To be SOLD by public Vendue, on Monday, the 15th day of March next, on the premiſes,

THE noted FERRY on Delaware, on the Jerſey ſhore, called Coryell's Ferry, about 15 miles above Trenton, with 75 acres of Land, ten of which are good meadow, the remainder good plough land. On ſaid plantation is an orchard, two large ſtone houſes, two ſtories high, a cellar under the whole, and a draw well at the door; a frame barn, ſtable and ſhed. The vendue to begin at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given, and the conditions made known, by

Feb. 18, 1779. ‖2w. ABRAHAM CORYELL.

TO BE SOLD,

A HEARTY NEGROE MAN, about twenty Years of Age, fit for Town or Country Buſineſs, eſpecially the latter. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good SHALLOPS, of about thirty-three Tons Burden, with all their Appurtenances in good Order; now lying at Mr. Wilkinſon's Wharff. Enquire of Captain ISAAC JONES, in Water-ſtreet, near Vine-ſtreet. ¶

Charles-Town, Cæcil County, February 21, 1779.

WAS left in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcriber, about ten days ago, a ſorrel HORSE, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round; alſo a Saddle and Bridle, the ſaddle almoſt new, with green pluſh houſing; the perſon who left them ſaid he came from Dover, that he was going to Baltimore to tranſact ſome buſineſs for General Rodney, and that the horſe, ſaddle and bridle were the property of General Rodney. From ſeveral circumſtances, it is ſuppoſed the horſe, ſaddle and bridle are ſtolen, therefore the owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to

§ WILLIAM BROMFIELD.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in *Kent* county, in the State of *Maryland*, a Mulattoe man, named *JAMES*, about 22 years old, country born, about 5 feet 5 inches high, full faced, by trade a tanner; it is ſuppoſed he went on board the *Engliſh* ſhipping when in *Cheſapeake Bay* in *Auguſt* 1777. I have been informed he has ſince left the army, and lurks about *Philadelphia*. Any perſon ſecuring the ſaid Mulattoe, or bringing him to his maſter, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by DAVID CRANE.

December 7, 1778. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in the county of Bucks, in July laſt, Seven Stray SHEEP, with a large bell; likewiſe a dark bay HORSE, about ſeven years old, natural trotter. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

Feb. 22, 1779. ‖ ANDREW KICKLINE.

Philadelphia, February 1779.

DRUGS and MEDICINES.

A large and fresh assortment just opened, and to be sold by the subscriber, at the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, who can assure his customers and the public, that they are equal in quality to any heretofore imported; among which are the following:

ANTIMONY,
Camphor,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Gum Arabic,
Jesuits Bark,
Jalap,
Ipecacuana,
Sena,
Tartar Emetic,
Opium,
Glauber and Epsom Salt,
Flowers of Chamomile,
Flour of Sulphur,
Cream of Tartar,
Roman Vitriol,
Manna,
Magnesia Alba,
Sago,
Pearl Barley,
Salop,
Best Sweet Oil,
Daffy's Elixir,
Bateman's Drops;
Anderson's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
Hemet's Pearl Essence for the Teeth and Gums,
Milk of Roses,
Eau de Luce,
Essence of Peppermint,
Balsam of Honey, &c. &c.

A considerable Allowance will be made to such as take a Quantity. SHARP DELANY.

N. B. Medicine Chests for Ships and private Families put up with proper Directions.

To be SOLD,

A Healthy, pleasant and profitable *Plantation*, not far from Philadelphia, on the west side of Delaware, containing 285 acres, 125 of which is marsh meadow, under good bank, and 25 acres upland meadow. The upland is excellent for barley, and fuel sufficient for the constant use of the farm: A genteel and commodious dwelling house of brick, with a garden and very good water, with every necessary improvement. The title good: For further particulars apply to George Campbell, Esq; in Walnut-street. tbctf.

To be SOLD for the emissions of 11th of April and 20th of May, or common Loan Office Certificates,

TWELVE Hogsheads West-India Rum, of an extraordinary quality. Enquire of Messrs. HARMAN and LEWIS, at their store, near the bridge in Front-street. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

For Continental Money of the emissions of May 20th, 1777, and April 11th, 1778, wholesale and retail, by

JOHN LEVINS,

In Market-street, at the Corner of Strawberry-alley,

A large and general ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE, Among which are the following Goods, viz.

BROADCLOTHS and trimmings,
Blue and white baize,
Taboretts and Mecklenburgs,
Black and red drawboys,
Masquerades and calimancoes,
Stuffs and camblets,
One hundred pieces of fine and coarse Irish linen,
Several pieces of fine lawns and cambricks,
Serges, tapes and threads,
Russia drab and dowlas,
Cotton and thread stockings,
Diaper and striped lawn,
Purple ground calicoes,
Light and dark chintzes,
Fine red and blue copper-plate furniture,
Printed linens,
A few pieces of Dutch cord and jeans,
A large assortment of fine holland remnants,
Plain and sprigged muslins,
Long lawn and printed jeanets,
Sixty pounds fine thread, from No. 15 to 30,
Two hundred dozen of playing cards,
Gloves and mitts,
Silk and worsted stockings,
Black silk lace,
Womens and girls shoes,
Best English scented hair-powder,
Pins and needles,
Ribbons and sewing silk of different colours,
Silk and worsted knee-garters,
Persians, lutestrings, and gauze handkerchiefs,
Peelongs and mode bonnets,
Whalebone & drinking glasses,
Decanters and tumblers of different sizes,
Wool cards, and ivory and horn combs,
Fifty dozen of small scissars,
Best gilt and plated coat and vest buttons,
English boot-legs and vamps,
Awl-blades and pincers,
Pocket and blank books,
Fine salt,
Green and Bohea TEAS.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the Subscriber's stable, a Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, both hind feet white, a star in his forehead, a small wart under his belly, and his neck rubbed with the collar; he racks, trots and canters well, and is not docked.

The same night was stolen from Mr. *Ogden*, at the *Middle-Ferry* on *Schuylkill*, A RIDING CHAIR, the body painted an olive colour, the carriage and wheels red, lined with light coloured cloth, the carriage remarkably strong, the wheels have 14 spokes in each, the hubs large, the brass nails chiefly drawn out of the cheeks and bottom, the braces the chair hangs on are with shackle plates; the whole looks dull, having been out of use near two years. The above reward will be paid for securing the thief, horse and chair, or Thirty Dollars for the horse, and Twenty Dollars for the chair, with reasonable charges, by JONATHAN PENROSE.

To be Bound out in the Country,

AN *Orphan Male Child*, two years and an half old. Enquire of MICHAEL CLARK, at the Blue Ball, in Chesnut-street. ¶

TO be sold by the subscriber, a grist-mill with an excellent stream of water and tract of land, containing about 70 acres, situated on the banks of Schuylkill, in Blockley township, well known by the name of Schuylkill-mill; bounded by lands belonging to George Gray, and William Hamilton, Esquires; 10 acres of good watered meadow, about 18 acres of well timbered woodland, the remainder is very fertile and fit for tilling; what makes this place the more valuable is, that a shallop may come up to the mill door, with a thousand bushels of grain; an inexhaustible quantity of mud, of the best quality for manuring the land, may be got at a very small expence; likewise an excellent quarry may be opened of the best building stone, lying on the river and at the mouth of the creek, where vessels may be loaded without the expence of hauling a stone. Its beautiful situation on the river is sufficient to recommend it to the gentleman, or the man of business. JOSEPH JONES.

*** For terms enquire of said *Jones*, living in Blockley township, or Mr. *Jacob Barge*, in Philadelphia. ‡

A few Tons NAIL-ROD IRON

To be sold by JACOB SHALLUS, in Second-street.

Also a Quantity of INDIGO. ¶

To be SOLD at Public Vendue, on the eighth day of March next,

THE well known Tavern called Bussel-town, situated on the road leading from Philadelphia to New-town, 11½ miles from Philadelphia. It has been a Public House upwards of 50 years. There is on the premises a good stone house, and cellar under the whole, 4 rooms on the first floor, and 5 on the next, with a never failing spring and stone spring-house, a good draw well at the door, and a good bearing orchard. The whole containing 47 acres, 12 of woodland, about 8 acres of meadow, and more may be made. The conditions to be made known at the day of sale, where attendance will be given by † JOSEPH ADDES.

TO be SOLD, separate or together,

THREE small Tracts of Land, contiguous to each other, situate in the townships of New-London and London-Derry, in Chester county; one tract containing near 200 acres, well proportioned with meadow and wood-land, a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, stables, cooper and weaver's shops, two good apple orchards, with other necessary improvements, in good order: The other tracts chiefly wood-land. Any person inclining to purchase may know the terms by applying to Walter Finney, Captain of the 6th Pennsylvania regiment, at camp, or to John Finney and David Hunter, on and near the premises.

N. B. Any emission of good money, or drafts on the Continental Treasury, will be taken in payment, if sold before the first of June, 1779. ‡ 4 w.

TO be sold by public vendue, on the 19th day of March next, on the premises, a very valuable tract of land, containing 1600 acres, lying near the mouth of Deer creek, which stream runs through it, and within one mile and an half of tide water on Susquehanna, where any vessels may come; the situation is healthy and pleasant, the soil rich and fertile, well adapted for the growing of wheat, barley, rye, corn, hemp, flax and tobacco, and produces blue grass and clover in abundance; the whole well timbered and watered, with four fine streams running through it, sufficient to water a very great quantity of meadow, which may be easily made; there are several settlements on the land, with convenient farm houses, barns, stables and orchards; about 90 bushels of wheat growing in different fields; as the tract can be easily divided into small farms it will be sold in lots of about 250 acres each; the title is indisputable and immediate possession will be given after the sale to the greatest part, and the remainder in time to put in a spring crop; the emissions of May 20, 1777, and April 11, 1778, will be taken in payment; on this tract of land, at the old Forge formerly belonging to Mr. Thomas Harrison, are most excellent seats for merchant mills, there being water sufficient from one dam for four mills, and two dams may be made to work the water twice; it may be very justly said, this land has as many conveniences to recommend it as any offered for sale: Any person inclinable to purchase before the day of sale, may know the terms, by applying to *Richard Dallam*, in Harford county, Maryland, or *John Stump*, jun. in Cæcil county. ‡

To be LETT and entered upon the 25th of March next,

THAT noted Tavern at the Cross-Roads, in the township of New-London, Chester county, in the tenure of the subscriber.

As it is one of the best stands for a public house in the county, being commodiously situated on the four main roads leading to Philadelphia, Susquehanna, Lancaster and Christiana Bridge, the subscriber doubts not but there will be a number of appliers. Any person desirous of renting the same, may know the terms, by applying to me, living near the premises.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON.

N. B. Said Johnston is possessed of three excellent stocking frames, and will give good wages to skillful weavers. ¶

February 7, 1779.

FORTY POUNDS REWARD.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's house, a four square walnut box, 10 inches long, between 4 and 5 inches broad, with 328 dollars of the 20th May 1777, and April the 11th, 1778, four 40 dollar bills, three 30 dollar bills, three 20 dollar bills, and three guineas, a pair of black grain shoes, and a pair of worsted stockings of a grey colour. Whoever takes up the thief shall be entitled to the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHRISTIAN TARTER, living on the Ridge road, in Roxbury township, Philadelphia county. ¶

Burlington, February 15, 1779.

To the PUBLIC.

THIS is to give notice That John Wills, of Burlington, in the house where Colonel Joseph Haight formerly lived, hath erected a STAGE for the accommodation of travellers from Burlington to Brunswick.

The stage boat sets off from the Crooked Billet wharff at Philadelphia every Wednesday, and the stage waggon sets off from Burlington the Thursday morning following, and returns the next day to Burlington, where the boat is ready to take goods or passengers to Philadelphia.

This stage is very well calculated for those who dislike travelling far by water, the distance being so short, that if it should be calm, or let the wind be on what point of the compass it may, they are sure of getting from Philadelphia to Burlington in one tide.

There is a commodious house of entertainment kept by the said Wills for travellers, &c. where those who please to favour him with their custom will be treated with every mark of respect. ‖ 4 w. JOHN WILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Lewis, carpenter, of the township of Haverford, in the county of Chester, late deceased, either by bond, bill or book debt, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those having any just demands against the said estate, are requested to bring them in, properly proved, that they may be adjusted against the first day of April next ensuing; and to attend at the house of the subscriber, in the township of Darby, in the county aforesaid, any Seventh-day of the week during the said time, where due attendance will be given, by

‡ WILLIAM LEWIS, Administrator.

WANTED,

For the Continental Ship-yard,

A QUANTITY of Masts and Spars of different sizes, Logs, rising Timbers and Knees. Any person having any of the above articles, or willing to procure any, may meet with good encouragement by applying at the Continental Ship-yard, of

HUMPHREYS and WHARTON.

N. B. Two sober honest JOURNEYMEN BLACK-SMITHS will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Gwined township, near the Spring-House tavern, on the 1st of January last, A *Bay Horse*, about 5 or 6 years old, 15 or 14 hands high; he is a natural pacer, and was shod all round. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

‡ PETER FLECK.

TO be sold by the subscriber, living in Sadsbury, Chester county, A certain Tract of Land adjoining that on which he lives: There are on said tract three large tenements, with several acres of good meadow, plough and timber land, good bearing orchards; the situation is pleasant and healthy, with never failing streams of excellent water. The terms of sale will be made known by

‡ JAMES SHARP.

N. B. If the land is not sold, it will be rented.

Philadelphia, January 4, 1779.

PURSUANT to a request signified to me by a number of the Proprietors of Indiana, "that I would call a Meeting of the Company to chuse a President and determine on matters of the greatest importance to the Proprietors." I therefore hereby inform all persons concerned, that they are requested to meet in this city, at the Indian Queen tavern, in Fourth-street, on the fifth day of April next, between the hours of three and five o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to take into consideration such matters as shall be proposed.

‖ 14 w. THOMAS WHARTON, V. P.

TO BE LETT,

A large TAN-YARD,

Near the Drawbridge. Enquire of

ISAAC SNOWDEN,

Who has about Two Hundred Weight of FLAX, not broke, for Sale. ¶

February 2, 1779.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Steffen, late of Germantown, deceased, are desired to pay their respective debts on or before the 15th day of March next, to prevent trouble. And all those who have any just demands against the said estate, are likewise requested to bring in their accounts duly attested, about the same time, in order to be paid by MARY STEFFEN, Administratrix, and PETER SMITH, Administrator. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the estate of SARAH MAN, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to pay; and those who have any demands against said estate are requested to bring in their accounts, that they may be settled and paid by PETER MAN, Administrator, living in Spring-Garden. *

Just Published, and to be sold, by

HALL and SELLERS,

PROCEEDINGS of a GENERAL COURT MARTIAL for the TRIAL of MAJOR GENERAL SCHUYLER.

FOR SALE,

At *DELLAP*'s Book-store,

The Corner of Third and Chestnut-streets,

A neat ASSORTMENT of BOOKS and STATIONARY, by Wholesale and Retail; among which are,

British Theatre, 18 vols.
New English Ditto, 12 vols.
World Display'd, 20 vols.
Leland's Hist. of Ireland, 4 vols.
Josephus Works, 4 vols.
Political Disquisitions, 3 do.
Buchan's Family Physician.
Abelard and Heloise.
Barrow's Voyages, 3 vols.
Art of Speaking.
Marchioness of Pompadour, 2 vols.
Triumvirate, or Memoirs of A. B. and C. 2 vols,
Æsop's Fables;
Spelling Books;
Bartlet's Farrier;
Primers;
Goody Two Shoes;
Writing Paper and Parchment;
Gilt & plain Letter Paper;
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Ledgers, Journals, and Waste Books;
Orderly and Memorandum Books;
Pocket Books and Pocket Almanacks;
Red and black Ink;
Ink Powder; Quills;
Wafers, and Wax.

ALSO,

Stoughton's Bitters;
Golden, Medical, and Cephalic Snuff;
Tooth-Powder and Tincture for the Gums;
French Ointment for the Hair;
With a Variety of Knives and Forks.

Ready Money given for New and Old BOOKS.

N. B. An elderly Woman, well recommended, willing to undertake House-work in a small Family, may hear of a Place, by applying to said *Dellap*.

To the PUBLIC.

THE *Managers* of the *French Manufactory* for the making and repairing of arms for the continent will take *six Lads*, of 14 years of age, or 15 at most, of a good constitution, and of reputable families; and will instruct them gratuitously in every matter relative to the making, ornamenting and polishing of every kind of arms, agreeable to engagements conformable to terms which may be entered into with their parents, or those entrusted with the care of their education. Those who may be disposed to accept of this proposal, will apply to Messrs. SAVARIT and COULEAUX, in Union-street, near St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia.

CAME to the plantation where the subscriber now liveth, about the first of this instant December, about eight miles from the head of Elk, and same distance from the head of North-East river, upon Little Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, A BAY MARE, with a small star in her face, and is a natural pacer, has neither brand nor ear mark perceivable; her age unknown. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ THOMAS MAFFETT.

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